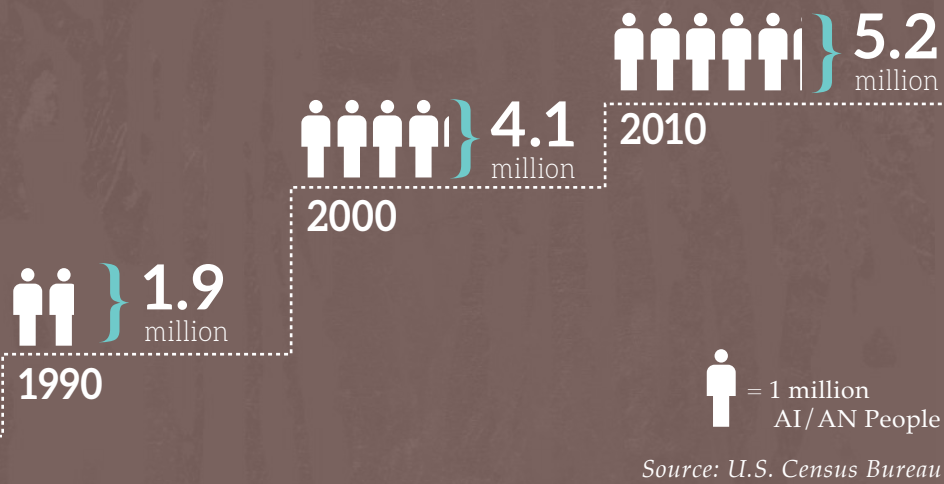


Increase in American Indian and Alaska Native US Populations



Key Issues that Bring Native People to the Ballot Box

- Tribal Government Sovereignty
- Indian Child Welfare
- Education
- Water
- Energy
- Gaming
- Environmental Impact Issues
- Federal Budget & Spending



Elected Representation in US Government

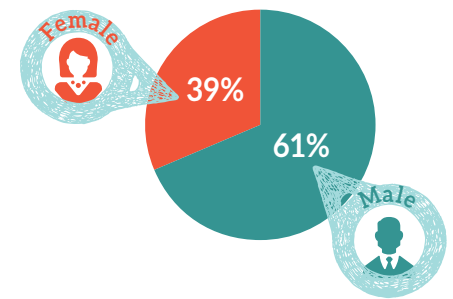
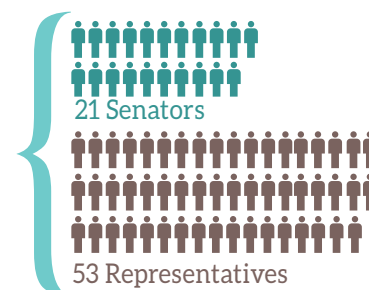
4 Native US Representatives

If representation in Congress was proportional to the US Native population, we would have 2 Native Senators and 8 Native members of the House.

	Actual	Proportional
Senate	0	2
House	4	8

74 Native State Legislators

Alaska 8 Native Legislators	Minnesota 3 Native Legislator	Oregon 1 Native Legislators
Arizona 6 Native Legislators	Montana 12 Native Legislators	South Dakota 5 Native Legislators
California 2 Native Legislator	New Mexico 8 Native Legislators	Tennessee 1 Native Legislators
Kansas 1 Native Legislator	North Carolina 1 Native Legislator	Utah 1 Native Legislator
Kentucky 1 Native Legislator	North Dakota 3 Native Legislator	Washington 4 Native Legislators
Maine 1 Native Legislators	Oklahoma 13 Native Legislators	Wyoming 2 Native Legislator
Maryland 1 Native Legislator		



Source: NCSL (2019)



National Congress of American Indians
Embassy of Tribal Nations
1516 P Street NW | Washington, DC 20005
www.NCAI.org | www.NativeVote.org



National Congress of American Indians

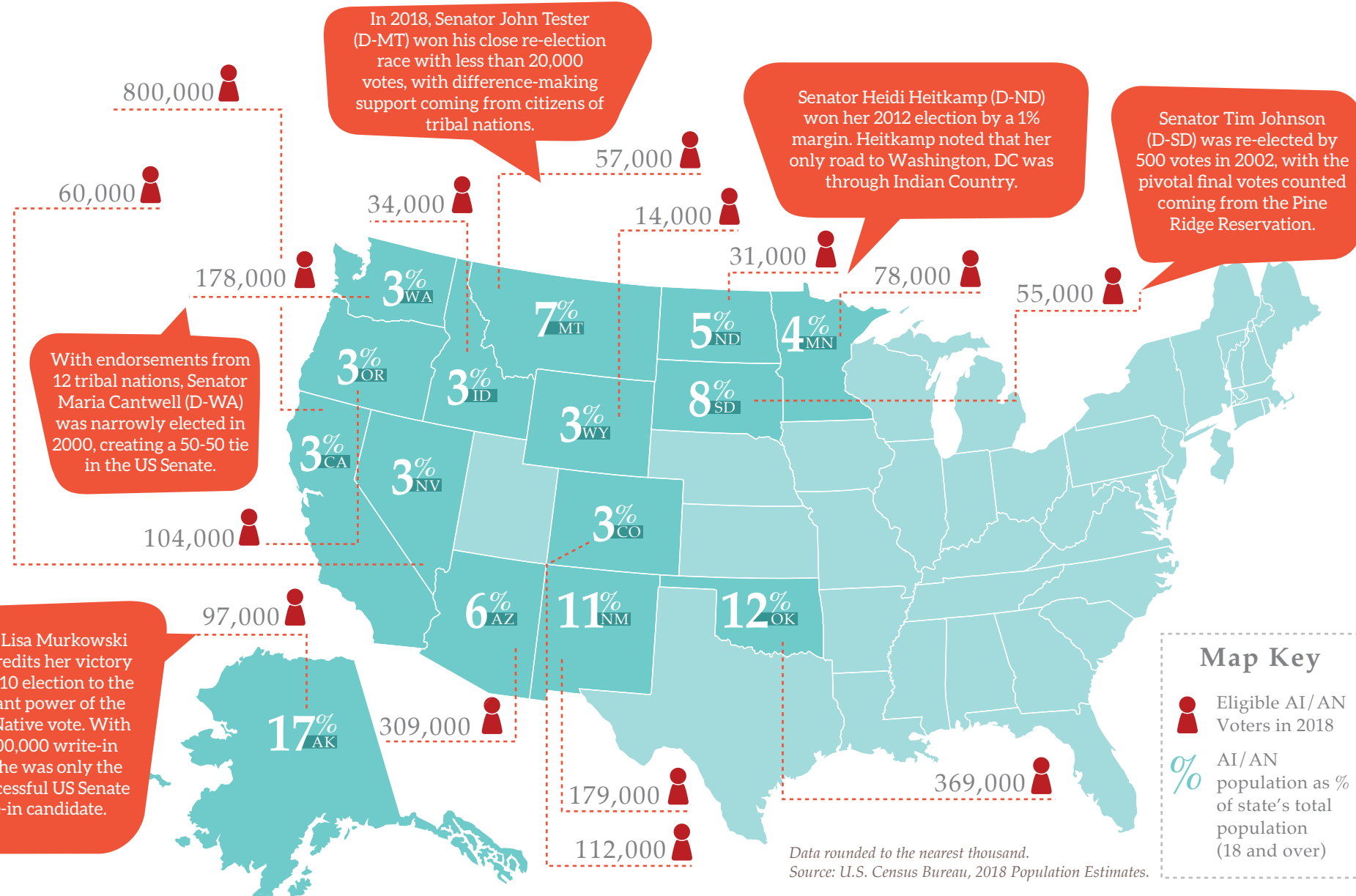
FAST FACTS

EVERY NATIVE VOTE COUNTS

Top 15 States with the Highest Populations of Voting-Age Natives

The power of the Native Vote has been significant in state, local, and important national races.

**EVERY
NATIVE
VOTE
COUNTS**



Voting Population

34%
Not Registered to Vote

American Indians and Alaska Natives reported a higher not registered to vote rate as compared to 26.5% of not registered to vote non-Hispanic Whites.

1.2 Million
Not Registered to Vote

34% of the total AI/AN population over age 18, alone or in combination with another race, are not registered to vote – this equals approximately 1.2 million potential new eligible voters.

Lower Turnout

The turnout rate among American Indian and Alaska Native registered voters is 1 to 10 percentage points lower than the rate of other racial and ethnic groups.

Source: Wang, T. (2012). Ensuring Access to the Ballot for American Indians & Alaska Natives: New Solutions to Strengthen American Democracy. New York, NY: Demos. (Figure 1).
Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2010), Race for the Population 18 Years and Over.

MONTANA: Building a Base of Power

1990

Montana tribal nations challenge 1990 redistricting and file case in federal court.

1999

Tribal nations' influence leads to the appointment of a tribal member as Chair of Redistricting Commission.

2003

Montana creates six American Indian-majority districts.

2006

Nine American Indians serve in the Montana Legislature, reflecting proportion of American Indian state population.

ALASKA: Erosion of Native Districts

1959-2009

State population triples between 1959-2009, though no change in the number of state representatives or legislative districts.

2010

Ballot measure to expand the number of legislative districts fails.

2011

Alaska Redistricting Board merges two Southeast Districts, diminishing rural Native voter impact.

2012

Election loss of long-serving Alaska Native State Senator Albert Kookesh due to redistricting.